

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ODONTEPYRIS FROM CHINA (HYMENOPTERA, CHRYSIDOIDEA, BETHYLIDAE)

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Abstract *Odontepyris hainanus* sp. nov., is described and illustrated from Bawangling National Natural Reserve, Hainan Province of China. A key to the Chinese species of the genus is provided herein.

Key words Hymenoptera, Bethylidae, *Odontepyris*, new species, China.

The bethylid wasp genus *Odontepyris* Kieffer, 1904, belonging to the subfamily bethylinae, is a small genus in Bethylidae. It is represented by 31 species in the world with 21 species from the Oriental Region and five from China (Polaszek & Krombein, 1994; Terayama, 1995, 1997, 1999a, 1999b, 2006; Krombein, 1996; Xu et al., 2002; Xu & He, 2006). Recently, after carefully examined the specimens of the genus collected from Hainan, we recognized one new species and described it below.

The descriptions follow the terminology used by Evans (1964) and Terayama (1997). The following abbreviations are used in the descriptions: LH-length of head; WH-width of head; WF-width of frons; LT-length of thorax; LPD-length of propodeal disc; WPD-width of propodeal disc; LFW-length of fore wing; EL-eye length; VOL-vertex-ocellar line; OOL-shortest distance from a posterior ocellus to nearest eye margin; WOT-distance across and including posterior ocelli.

The type specimens are deposited in the Hymenopteran Collection, Institute of Insect Science, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (ZJUC).

Odontepyris hainanus sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Female (holotype), fully winged; body length 5.40 mm. Body black; mandibles testaceous; palpi yellow; antennae testaceous, except the upper sides of scapes brown; tegulae black; coxae and femora black, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi testaceous; fore wings hyaline, infumed, wing veins testaceous and pterostigma black-brown. LH = 1.06 mm; WH = 1.04 mm; WF = 0.62 mm; malar space = 0.08 mm; VOL = 0.21 mm; LT = 1.56 mm; LPD = 0.46 mm; WPD = 0.79 mm; LFW = 3.29 mm. Head longer than wide in dorsal view, with straight posterior margin; head wider than maximum width of mesosoma; front and vertex microreticulate, with shallow punctures; WH 1.68 times WF; mandible with 4 teeth; anterior margin of clypeus forming an acute triangle; antennal segments in following

proportions: 25.0 11.5 10.0 10.5 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 9.5 9.0 9.0 12.0; scape 2.8 times as long as wide; the second segment 1.8 times as long as wide; the third segment 1.8 times as long as wide; eyes strongly protruding, sides of head behind eyes converging abruptly toward straight margin of vertex crest; eyes 0.53 mm long and 0.31 mm wide; WF 1.18 times EL; ocelli forming an acute triangle; OOL 1.36 times WOT. Pronotum 0.92 mm in maximum width, with rounded anterolateral corners in dorsal view; disc microreticulate, with shallow punctures; mesonotum microreticulate, with shallow sparse punctures; scutellar pits ellipsoid, separated by 3.6 times their own diameter; propodeal disc 0.58 times as long as wide, with a strong median carina and a pair of strong lateral carinae that converging posteriorly and extending to transverse carina, median area and sublateral areas with irregular rugae; fore femur length 2.19 times width; fore wing with a subtriangular areolet, 2.0 times as long as wide. Metasomal tergites smooth, shining, without punctures.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype, China, Hainan Province, Bawangling National Nature Reserve (19.06°N, 109.04°E), 7-11 July 2006, collected by LIU Jing-Xian, No. 200700061. Paratype 1, Bawangling National Nature Reserve (19.06°N, 109.04°E), 7-11 July 2006, collected by LIU Jing-Xian, No. 200700077.

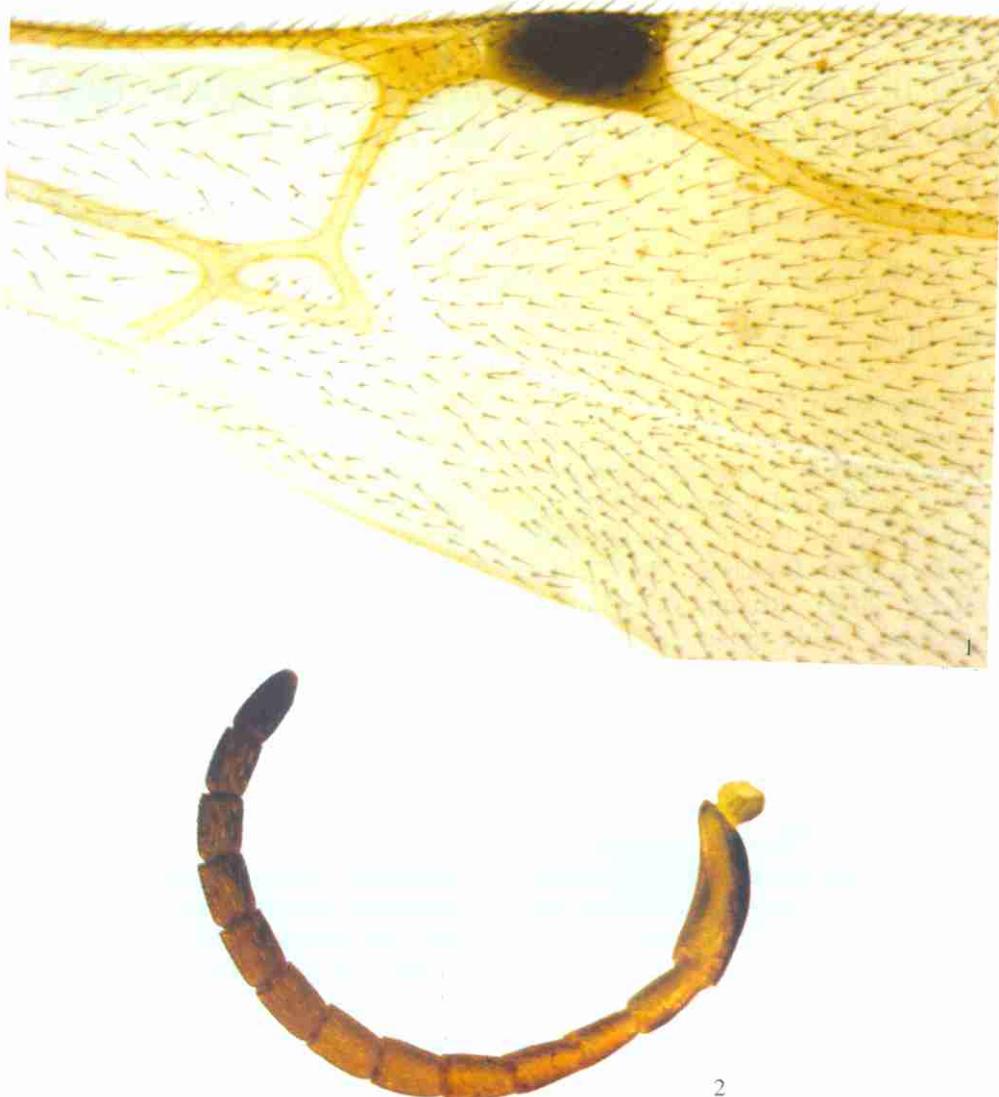
Distribution. China (Hainan).

Etymology. This species is named after the type locality.

Remarks. This species is similar to *O. japonicus* Terayama, 2006. The main difference between these two species involves the ratio of length and width of head, which is long than wide in this new species, but wide than long in *O. japonicus*; shape of areolet in fore wing, which is subtriangular in this new species, but subrectangular in *O. japonicus*; characteristic of propodeal disc, median area not depressed, median and sublateral areas with irregular rugae in this new species, but median area depressed, reticulate, sublateral areas with weak

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Figs. 1-2. *Odontepyris hainanus* sp. nov. 1. Part of fore wing. 2. Antennae.

transverse rugae in *O. japonicus*.

Key to the species of *Odontepyris* Kieffer from China

1. Fore wing without discoidal cell 2
- Fore wing with a discoidal cell 3
2. Head with almost straight posterior margin; metasomal tergites smooth and shining, without punctures; body length 3.1 mm. Taiwan
..... *O. liukueiensis* Terayama
Head with distinctly concave posterior margin; 2nd to 6th metasomal tergites with anterior halves weakly microreticulated; body length 6.0 mm. Fujian *O. fujianus* Xu, He et Terayama
3. Head with straight or almost straight posterior margin 4
- Head with distinctly concave posterior margin 6
4. Fore wing with an acute triangular areolet. Taiwan
..... *O. formosicola* Terayama
Fore wing with an ellipsoidal or a subtriangular areolet 5
5. Fore wing with an ellipsoidal areolet; head wider than long. Fujian
..... *O. obtusus* Xu et He
Fore wing with a subtriangular areolet; head longer than wide. Hainan *O. hainanus* sp. nov.
6. Fore wing with a rectangular areolet. Taiwan
..... *O. taiwanus* Terayama
Fore wing with an ellipsoidal areolet 7

7. Legs fully ferruginous; fore wings with veins brown and pterostigma black. Guangdong *O. rufipedis* Xu et He
Legs black, except trochanters, tibiae and tarsi brown-reddish or testaceous; fore wings with veins testaceous and pterostigma brown. Yunnan *O. ovatus* Xu et He

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中国齿肿腿蜂属一新种 (膜翅目, 青蜂总科, 肿腿蜂科)

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摘要 记述了采自我国海南省霸王岭国家级自然保护区的齿肿腿蜂属 *Odontepyris* Kieffer, 1904 1 新种: 海南齿肿腿蜂 *O. hainanus* sp. nov., 并编制了中国齿肿腿蜂属分种检索表。

海南齿肿腿蜂, 新种 *Odontepyris hainanus* sp. nov. (图 1~2)
新种与日本齿肿腿蜂 *O. japonicus* Terayama, 2006 相似, 主要区别是本种头长大于宽 (后者是头宽大于长), 前翅小翅室亚三角形 (后者近矩形), 并胸腹节背表面有不规则的

关键词 膜翅目, 肿腿蜂科, 齿肿腿蜂属, 新种, 中国。

中图分类号 Q969.551.5

皱褶 (后者并胸腹节背表面中区稍凹陷且有网皱, 侧区有横皱)。

正模, 海南霸王岭国家级自然保护区, 2006-07-07~11, 刘经贤采, 编号 200700061。副模: 1, 海南霸王岭国家级自然保护区 (19.06°N, 109.04°E), 2006-07-07~11, 刘经贤采, 编号 200700077。模式标本保存于浙江大学植物保护系寄生蜂标本室。